# TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO CUBA

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT VEAKENED ON THIS SUBJECT.

Its Friends in Congress Are Determined That We Must Keep Faith With Cuba -The Desired Legislation, However, Will Not Be Secured Without a Fight.

VASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The announce nt by Representatives Payne and Grosor of the Ways and Means Committee that the decision to bring in a bill abolishthe internal revenue war taxes does mean that there would be no tariff ation for Cube was not necessary to these who understand the situation in Weshington. A concerted effort has been de by those adverse to such legislation. because of their more or less direct interest in the beet sugar question, to create the impression that President Roosevelt has weakened in his desire for tariff concessions to Cuba as outlined in his annual message and that whether he has or not, the Committee on Ways and Means will not frame or report a bill making a reduction in the tariff on imports from Cuba.

It is true that the beet sugar interests have succeeded in bringing to their sup-port a combination of Senators and Reprecentatives who fear the competition of Cuben sugar in their respective States where sugar beets are being produced, and that the desired legislation for the benefit of Cuba will not be secured without a fight. There is no authority for the statement, however, that the President or Secretary Root are any less enthusiastic for Cuban legislation that they were when Congress met, for it is not true. Neither is it true that the Committee on Ways and Means has decided not to bring in a bill.

But it is undoubtedly true that there is such strong feeling on the subject among the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee that the advocates of Cuban legislation think it inadvisable to press the matter at present, Hearings will be resumed by the committee and a bill will be framed and passed in due time. There is no doubt that as the question stands to-day, a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, or at least a very strong minority, is opposed to granting the relief asked by Cuba. But the Administration and the friends of the Administration, in both the Senate and House, are determined that the United States must keep faith with Cuba and must enact the neces sary legislation to revive and keep alive her commercial prosperity and to fulfil the moral obligation imposed upon the United States as the result of the Cuban

As Senator Platt of Connecticut, the chairman of the Cuban Committee, says: \*Cuba is practically the adopted child of the United States. We may not have desired to adopt her, but having done so we are bound to support and care for her." And that is just what the United States proposes to do. If the House of Representatives does not pass a bill, the Senate will take the initiative, and by means of a rider on the Philippines bill or upon one of the appropriation bills, compel the House to concur. Of course there are Senators from beet sugar States who say that they will oppose any legislation granting tariff concessions to Cuba to the extent of talking it to death on the floor of the Senate, but these Senators include some of those who a few years ago were wont to grow red in the face denouncing those who endeavored to defent legislation by

who endeavored to defeat legislation by the very same means.

An incident of the campaign in behalf of Cuban tariff legislation that took place last week has escaped very general attention, but has aroused much comment among Senstors and Representatives, and it may become more important before the case is closed. This was the statement of Prof. H. M. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, before the Committee on Ways and Means, that Cuba is a mendicant and beggar and has already received from the United States more than she has a right to expect. Much surprise has been caused that Prof. Wiley, who is a subordinate official, should express such caustic caused that Prof. Wiley, who is a subordinate official, should express such caustic opinions, but as yet he has not been called to absorbe for them. It appears that he was summoned before the committee to give statistics of the Cuban sugar industry, and was led to go outside of this branch of the subject by questions put to him by members of the committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, as is well known, is a stanch friend of the beet sugar producers of the United States and therefore, is opposed to legislation that

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, as is well known, is a stanch friend of the beet sugar producers of the United States and therefore, is opposed to legislation that would admit Culsan sugar into this country on terms that weuld permit it to be sold at prices with which the American producers could not compete. Secretary Wilson said to-day that he had not seen Prof. Wiley's paper prior to the professor's appearance before the committee. He had not conferred with Prof. Wiley on the subject, he said, and had given him no instructions. "I did tell him, however," the Secretary slid, "to give the committee the facts. I am here to help the American farmer to produce. That is the duty of the Agricultural Department, and it is to this end that Congress appropriates the money recursary to maintain this bureau. The Department has alided very materially in building up the best sugar industry but the question of whether it is advisable to give connections to tube on imports of sugar from the island is a position question and does not come within the zeope of my work, and I would not presume to inserted the matter, as while I have not general does as to the right and wrong of the question, I have not gete into its niceties and do not consider myself sufficiently well posted as to figures to endeavor of shand to discuss the question of the adjustment of the declinal tender has before the Wave and Manas thomastics the question of the declinal to do in the matter, as while I have no give hand to discuss the question of the tender and the presence of the University well posted as to figures to endeavor of shand to discuss the question of the declinal for the discussion in the University well posted as to figure to endeavor of shand to discuss the question of the tender has a discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of court of production to the course of the production of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion in the factor.

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supar industry in the United States.

Several members of the Committee on Ways and Means had a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House to-day, at the invitation of the President, upon the subject of Cuban reciprocity. There was an interchange of views and it is said that as a result of the conference the President will send to Congress a special message dealing with the matter.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the party, is understood to be opposed to any reduction of the duty on suga and tobacco, for the reason that he wants no agitation of the question of tariff reduction in any particular.

TALKS OF CUBA WITH PRESIDENT Speaker Henderson Presents the Views of

the Party Leaders in the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Speaker Henderson called on President Roosevelt this morning, in response to a request from him, for the purpose of discussing the Cuban tariff situation. He remained but a short time with the President, and during that period presented his views on the subject, which, it may be said, are those of other leaders of the House, namely: That any tinkering with the tariff for the purpose of remedying local diseases will inevitably lead to an agitation for the revision of the tariff; and for that, if for no other reason, the tariff should be let alone. It is the belief of many of the Republican leaders in the House that a reduction in the Cuban sugar tariff would mean the destruction of the beet and cane sugar industries in the United States, followed by the loss of the House. Should the House the loss of the House. Should the House go Democratic next fall because of such action it would not be likely, they argue, that the cause of the defeat would be forgotten by 1904. Speaker Henderson agrees with his colleagues on this point, and it is probable that he so informed the President. Several plans of relieving any distress which there may be in the island now or in the near future, and which do not involve a reduction of the tariff, have been discussed by the President with his advisers and were talked over to-day by him

discussed by the Fresident with his advisers and were talked over to-day by him with Speaker Henderson and Representative Dalzell. The plan which appears to meet with the most favor at present is to impose an additional countervailing duty impose an additional countervalling duty on Austrian and German sugars receiving the benefits of the cartel. This apparently meets the approval of the beet and cane sugar men of the United States. The subject has been referred to Secretary Shaw for consideration.

### SLEIGHING IN WASHINGTON. Unusual Sight of Guests Going to White House Reception in Sleighs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Washingtonians have been indulging in the luxury of good sleighing for the past few days, but it will probably not last long, as a rainstorm set in this afternoon, and snow in Washington disappears quickly when the sun shines or the rainfalls. The unusual sight was witnessed last Thursday night of guests going to the White House in sleighs, and the jingling of bells was heard all over the West End last night. A sleighing carnival on Pennsylvania avenue has been arranged for Monday afternoon, but it will take place on wheels unless there is another snowstorm in the meantime. Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, this afternoon issued the following order:

"Beginning to-day and continuing as long as the snow lasts, heavy traffic will be prohibited on the White Lot, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M., in order to allow sleighing."

The lawn at the south front of the White House has been a lively place since the snow has covered it, and snow men stand at their post of duty, a new man being added every day. The gentle slope of the walks serve for a coasting place and all of the President's children enjoy sporting there. White House in sleighs, and the jingling

### SECRETARY SHAW SWORN IN. New Head of the Treasury Department

Congratulated by Mr. Gage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Leslie M. Shaw was sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The oath of office was administered by Justice George Shiras, Jr., of the Supreme Court, in Secretary Gage's office at the Treasury. Nearly all the members of the Iowa delegation in Congress were present, besides a large number of officers of the Treasury. Secretary Gage was the first to congratulate the new Secretary. To his expression of best wishes for a successful administration Secretary Shaw replied: "If I can follow in the footsteps of your administration and attain a part of the success which you attained I shall be more than satisfied."

Secretary Shaw showed the sincerity of his remarks by immediately ordering that the purchase of Government bonds which was instituted by Mr. Gage be continued. It had been reported that Mr. Shaw would discontinue these purchases.

Movements of Naval Vessels WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Rainbow. recently converted at the New York Navy Cavité, arrived at Gibraltar to-day on her way to the Philippines. The European way to the Philippines. The European squadron, consisting of the cruiser Chicago, flagship of Rear Admiral Crowell, the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville, sailed to-day from Piræus, Greece, for Palermo, Italy. Admiral Crowell will retire from active service on Feb. 9. The training ship Monongahela has arrived at ist Thomas. The training ship Buffalo has sailed from Guantanamo for Kingston, Jamaica

Coinage at the Mints in January. WARRINGTON, Feb. 1. During the month

ust passed there was a total coinage at the United States mints of 16,707,274 pieces, having an aggregate value of \$10,758,547 having an aggregate value of \$10,758,547. There were \$83,600 double eagles coined, 2,500,000 standard dollars, 412,774 half-dollars, 1,280,000 quarter dollars, 820,000 dimes, 2,120,000 nickels and 8,301,000 one-cent pieces. The total cliver pieces coined was 4,818,278 and their value \$1,900,637. The total minor coins were 10,511,000, with a value of \$180,910.

Army and Novy Orders. WARRINGTON, Feb. 1. These army orders have

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# REPUBLICAN HOUSE CAUCUS.

DEMAND FOR ACTION ON NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Caucus Called in Answer to That Demand to Consider Question of Reducing Representation of Southern States -Five Different Propositions Pending.

WASRINGTON, Feb. 1.-The question of dealing with the disfranchisement of negro voters in the Southern States has been forced upon the consideration of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives by the call for a caucus to be held on Monday night. Had the wishes and opinions of the leaders of the House, such as Messrs. Payne, Dalzell, Cannon and Babcock, been the guiding principle, there would be no present adoption of a policy, or even formal party consideration. But the agitation by Messrs. Crumpacker of Indiana, Olmstead of Pennsylvania, Moody of Massachusetts, Dick of Ohio, and the few Republicans from the Southern and border States resulted in a demand for action that could

not be avoided. There are five different propositions to deal with the subject pending before the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress. Mr. Crumpacker proposes to reduce representation in Congress as follows: Alabama, from 9 to 6; Florida, 3 to 2; Louisiana, 8 to 5; Mississippi, 7 to 5; North Carolina, 10 to 7; South Carolina, 7 to 5, a total reduction of 14.

Carolina, 7 to 5, a total reduction of 14.

He said these reductions have been calculated upon figures furnished by the Director of the Census, showing with mathematical certainty the extent of the working in the States named of laws intended to disfranchise colored voters.

Mr. Moody asks an investigation of the operation of the Louisiana laws in the election of Representatives in Congress, and if it be found that they deprive citizens of the right of suffrage, or abridge it in violation of the Constitution and the amendments thereof, the committee shall report whether or not legislation should be enacted to deprive the State of its representation in the House.

Mr. Dick's proposition directs an investigation and report what, if any, proportion of the number of male citizens 21 years of age, in any State, to whom said State denies or abridges the right to vote as aforesaid, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, bears to the total number of male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States.

Messrs, Gibson and Bartholdt have in-States.

Messrs. Gibson and Bartholdt have in-

Messrs. Gibson and Bartholdt have in-troduced bills of the nature popularly known as "force bills," and it is reported that the Bartholdt measure will receive the support of the Southern Republicans. It is not as drastic as the others. The Southern and border Republicans will bitterly oppose any reduction of the rep-resentation of their States, for they realize that such a step means their political ex-tinction.

Before the caucus meets there will be a conference of those directly interested in the outcome of its deliberations, and it is probable they will unite in supporting one of the several propositions. It may be asserted with almost certainty that if the caucus shall authorize action it will be along the lines of the Dick resolution for a general investigation of the subject.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Decrease of Debt in January, \$5,701,827 -Cash Balance, \$174,796,646.

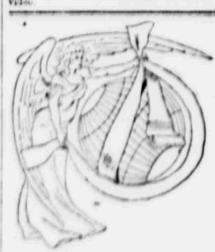
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The public debt statement, issued to-day by the Treasury Department, shows that in the month of January the debt of the United States decreased \$5,701,327; the interest bearing debt decreased \$4,184,880; the debt on which interest has ceased decreased \$10,950; the debt bearing no interest increased \$1.687. 820, while the cash in the Treasury increased \$20, while the cash in the Treasury increased \$3,193,657. The debt on Jan. 31 stood: Interest-bearing debt, \$939,094,330; debt on which interest had ceased, \$1,328,830; bearing no interest, \$390,300,384, a total of \$1,330,723,544. The cash in the Treasury is made up of the following items: Reserve Fund—Gold coin and buillon, \$150,000,000
Trust funds to redeem outstanding certificates—Gold coin. \$25,722,000
Silver dollars and buillon 400,622,000
General Fund—Gold coin, buillon and

certificates 50,400,400 liver dollars, bullion and certificates 19,238,523 liver dollars, bullion and certificates 19,238,523 litter assets 22,267,630 national bank depositaties 11,578,630 national bank depositaties

# House Passes Bill to Prevent Liquor Traffic

in South Pacific Islands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The House to-day passed the Senate bill forbidding the sale, persons under the jurisdiction of the United States, of firearms, intoxicating Lyles of the Twelfth Infantry accompanied liquors or opium to the residents of certain ands near the New Hebrides in the halands near the New Hebrides in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to no civilized nation. This bill passed the House last session, and Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.), chairman of the committee reporting the bill, said that it was identical with British legislation on the subject. There were twenty cope yeters in the negative. twenty-one votes in the negative.

Long Voyage for the Battleship lows. WARRINGTON, Feb. 1.-The bat tleship Iowa sailed from Talcahano, Chile, on a lows sailed from Taicahaho, Chile, on a long voyage which will take her around the southern end of South America and as far north on the east coast as Montevideo, where she will become the flagship of Rear Admiral Sumner, recently assigned to command the South Atlantic station. Admiral Sumner and his staff, Lieuts. Adelbert Althouse and Cassius B. Barnes, will sail from New York on Feb. 5 for Southampton, where they will take passage for Montevideo.



The world-famous Remnant Sale must be a worthy one. All 'are this season's remnants. We send them to our many agents at the beginning of the season and recall them at this time of the year, making a uniform price of suit, to order, \$14; couts and wests, \$10.50; trousers, \$4; overcosts, \$20. The same care is exercised in the work. manship and trimmings, as if you paid double the price. We give double value; if you have any cause to doubt

A Safe, Sound, Permanent and Ext rely Profitable Enterprise.

THE COLONIAL MARBLE COMPANY, of Spokane, Washington.

Capital Stock, 1,500,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00, Full Paid, Non-Assessable, 500,000 Shares Treasury Stock.

"Way out West," in the State of Washington, there has recently been found one of the finest and most extensive deposits of marble and onyx in the United States—statuary, cornamental and building.

Although this fact has not yet become generally known throughout the country, and as extravagant as the statement may seem, it may easily be verified.

It is not the purpose of this advertisement to inflame the mind of the reader with the idea this is an opportunity for acquiring great and sudden wealth by the investment of a few dollars, but rather to submit to the consideration of thoughtful, prudent persons a few of the essential details and particulars of a bona fide, legitimate

business enterprise.

The policy of the management of the Colonial Marble Company is a conservative one, not one which seeks to encourage investment of trifling sums from here, there and everywhere, for the purpose of gaining possession of an inconsiderable or indefinite amount of money, but to engage the attention of a class of investors who will be as thoroughly in earnest as the officers of the company in forwarding the objects and plans of the project, and to that end will invest such amounts as to materially assist

in the undoubted consummation of the proposed results.

The properties of the Colonial Marble Co. comprise 200 acres of land in Stevens County, Washington, about 45 miles directly north of Spokane and on the line of the

Ample water power, timber and sand in abundance and good transportation facilities left nothing to be desired in natural aids, and now that the successful inauguof the enterprise is an accomplished fact and the equipment assured, the stock of the Colonial Marble Co. becomes at once a most inviting form of investment.

Marble and stone enters more extensively into the architecture of the country than any other material. It is necessary to the accomplishment of lasting, beautiful

designs in ornamentation. A fine quality of marble is expensive because it is rare, and it is desirable because it is beautiful.

Of late years marble has grown scarce, is in great demand, and no substitute can supply its place. It may be well said that most of the known valuable deposits of marble in the United States have long since passed under control of large corporations, and few persons have had the opportunity to present the marble industry as an in-

THE MARBLES OF THE COLONIAL MARBLE COMPANY'S QUARRIES, FOR FINENESS OF TEXTURE, BEAUTY OF FINISH AND RESISTANCE OF PRESSURE, WILL EQUAL, IF NOT SURPASS, THE PRODUCT OF ANY OTHER QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES. As a test of reliability of this statement we invite comparison. The variety of colors covers every desirable shade, rendering it possible to fill single orders of the

There are ten contiguous properties embraced in the holdings of the Colonial Marble Co. Each claim comprises an area of 600 feet in width by 1,500 feet in length. The depth of the marble deposit will reach at least 1,000 feet. To determine the real value of the deposit, it is necessary only to call your attention to the fact that one of these claims alone, 600 by 1,500 feet on the surface by 1,000 feet deep, contains nine hundred million cubic feet of pure marble. To say that this marble can be put into commercial form and marketed at a net profit of two dollars per cubic foot to the company is to estimate below its real value. The truth is that twice this sum will not fall below the profits. We give you these facts and figures and ask you to figure out the possibilities of this enterprise.

There are about 13 cubic feet of marble in a ton. The average profit of \$2 per foot makes this rock yield better returns than the most remarkable gold mine on earth.

There are no tunnels to run, no shafts to sink, no assays, no mills tests, no smelter charges. There is an abundance of the marble favorably located for quarrying. There is a worldwide market for it at good prices. Better assurance of profitable business could not be desired.

There is no uncertainty about either the quality or quantity of the marble, and we know at sight what we have in store. We maintain that our group of marble claims contains the largest and best deposit of pure white and staple and fancy colored merchantable marble west of Vermont, if not in the entire country. There is an entire absence of seams, checks or other defects in our product. It is perfect in crystallization and adapted to all forms of architectural and monumental work, with a large variety of staple as well as fancy and exclusive colorings. The marble is found in position to be most economically handled, and right at the surface, with no masses of debris to be removed.

The organizers of the company having practically exhausted their own resources in acquiring the properties and installing temporary equipment is the impelling reason for the company's offer to sell a portion of the stock at this time. The proceeds to be used to purchase and install a most modern and complete plant, which is more than justified by the demand already existing right at our very door for finished marble.

Unlike the ordinary mining property, the quarries of this company are open to the inspection of any interested party. The company invites the fullest investigation on the part of those who wish to invest in its stock, as it will demonstrate the truth of all the remarkable assertions here made regarding the extent of the property and the receptibility of profits.

The company has several large contracts for rough marble in hand, and large orders are now being taken for delivery of finished production during the season of 1902.

### SPECIAL INAUGURAL SALE

Of 100,000 Shares Treasury Stock at the Charter Member Price of 5 Cents Per Share (Par Value \$1) Non-Assessable.

After this block of shares is sold the price will be advanced to 10c., 15c. and 20c. per share, with each block sold. Or the stock may be withdrawn from the market entirely at any time.

An investment of \$25 upward in the shares of this company NOW should return not less than 100 per cent. annually in dividends for all time to come, and it is safe to predict that the shares will have an actual cash selling value of not less than \$1.00 (par value) within one year.

Write at once for references, reports, list of officers and full particulars. Address

# COLONIAL MARBLE COMPANY, WASHINGTON.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS IN CROSS-ING ISLAND OF SAMAR.

Ten Men Missing, Who Doubtless Died of Starvation-Relief Party Rescues Lieut. Williams and Thirty Men-Major Waller Unable to Give a Clear Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The War Department has just received the first detailed account of the sufferings of Major Waller's expedition of marines across Samar. The report came by cable from Gen. Chaffee. The rescued men are now in a hospital at Tacleban and will probably recover. They have but a faint recollection of their experiences, and Major Waller himself is unable to give a clear account, his remembrances being very much disordered. The which he said: partment is as follows:

The War Department is advised of the trip of Major Waller, four officers and fifty men of the Marine Corps, thirty-six native bearers, with four days' rations, who started the last week of December from Lanunga, on the east coast of Samar, to cross the island to Basey, about thirty-five miles on the map. A trail at one time existed but was found in places only. Lieut the command. Incessant rains from the start, swollen streams and other natural obstacles made progress extremely slow. When the rations had been consumed the men exhausted rapidly, dropping on the

"Major Waller separated from Capt. "Major Waller separated from Capt. Porter, Lieut. Williams and the major part of the men, proceeding toward Basey, where he arrived on Jan. 9 with two officers, thirteen men and Lieut Lyles. He returned to the mountains next day with relief, but returned to Basey about ten days later unsuccessful. Porter was to build rafts, but the timber would not flont. The second day after separating from Major Waller, Capt. Porter moved toward Lanang, arriving there on Jan. 11 with two men, all exhausted physically and mentally. Lieut. Williams and over thirty new were left in the mountains in similar condition, with native bearers.

"The relief expedition under Lieut. Williams, First Infantry, was delayed starting for two days by a storm. It started on the 13th and reached the mariness on the 16th.

for two days by a storm. It started on the 13th and reached the marines on the 16th, saving Lieut. Williams and all except ten men, who were not found, and are no deatht dead from starvation, namely. Privates Fangule, E. Foster, G. M. Britt, T. Ward, Brown, F. F. Marry, T. Britet, Ibaley, Baroni and Connel. H. Kettle died in hospital at Taclotan on Jan. 23.

\*Capt. Porter, Lieut. Williams and eighteen men are in a hospital at Taclotano. wailor is at present discriment in his resolutions of the suffering of this command for twenty days cannot be described. The suffering of this command for twenty days cannot be described. The efforts of Lieut Withans. First Infantry, and his relief party were unequalised for courage and inter.

MEC'S BOOT MAY OU TO MANILA.

Anatous to Establish first Suic and Seri Incular Affaire that or \$60 Stepariment. WARRESTON, Feb. 1. Secretary Boot. to again considering a trip to the Philippines ditions time. He has long desired to visit the islands and would probably have gone carly had fall had not the enterious amount of mark below the War Department prewented. He would like to go to Marila with they Tell when he returns in May. while Congress is in session. The present plane are said to contemplate his going emetions in the summer, when it is expresent the situation in the Philippines will have no greatly improved that a dual form of government, committing of civil and subject, will no longer be necessary, and

MAJOR WALLER'S EXPEDITION At the present time few of the provinces | remain in a hostile state and under the remain in a hostile state and under the control of the military power. When the situation warrants, it is intended that all the provinces shall be transferred to the control of the Philippines Commission, and when peace has been fully restored they can then be taken from the control of the War Department. In a statement just made by Secretary Root he says that the universal testimony as to what constitutes the best and most effective government in which a nation at a distance from the seat of government takes part is to leave all details to local authority. He advo-cates the establishment of a system of government in the Philippines, the selec-tion of the best men to run the government and then "Leave it to them to follow olley and work out the Government for he best interests of the people there." The Secretary of War has made a state-

ment to the House Committee on Insular Affairs on the subject of transferring the insular work to some other department in

ought to go into some other departme that there can be harmonious action and single supervision, so that this man, who has a certain set of powers and duties, will not have some other officer to go to at home to back him up whenever there is at nome to back him up whenever there is a conflict as to power with a second man, who will to go to the Secretary of War, and perhaps both get into a row with a third man, whose powers will likely over-lap both of them and who will go to the Secretary of State to back him up. The practical working of the government in these islands since I have been here has led to the conclusion that the more you bring the different officers under one conthe better service you get. At pres-ce War Department is a dual concern. I War Department and it is equivalent Colonial Department. The time will It is a War Department and it is equivalent to a Colonial Department. The time will come, as it has come in Porte Ricc, when there can be just as clear-cut a division as there is in this country, but until that time cornes the concentration of supervisory power should be in the same department. The department that supervises the military department should also supervise the civil. As soon as it is possible to get your business out of the War Department I think it should go into some other department, the head of which has not so much labor that he cannot attend to it, but do not scatter it—that is the worst thing you can do."

### MONTHLY CROP BULLETIN Reports of Winter Wheat Unfavorable,

Except in Kansas and Nebraska. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- A monthly crop

bulletin, issued this afternoon by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture nave:
"The reports respecting winter wheat

The reports respecting winter wheat are generally unfavorable except in Kaneas and Nebracka, where the outlook is encouraging although in the first named State the crop has been too chasely grazed in some acctome. Alternate thawing and freegoing, with little or no show production during the greater part of the month, in the Massassippi and Ohio valleys are Middle Alianti Radios, proved very unfavorable. Atlanti fitatio, proved very infavorable winter wheat A considerable area Kennecky and Tennesses is in reach t Removely and Tetracence is in each ou-prestricing condition that it will be proughed up and devoted to other arope. The gen-eral colonic for sinter wheat on the Pauli-

Mrs. 4 tover 's Paner Stress Sink for f knisteen Wanstierron, Feb. 1. - Mar. Histograficot. Cleaver gave her attend famely dross built for oblideen this afternoon, is which she was assisted by Mrs. Roomevest, Mrs. Roomevest. and Mine Posiding Edged know-cell, the tenegraphed daughter of the Promisent was dispession a Derman popents, and the little collidary of the foreign dipletonic representing all automor of fally has chargestation at a container said

f of Herrich Beetines Antiquentership to Staty. Wantimoton, Feb. 1 - Col. Myron T

Herrick of Cirveland has declined the Am-Leave for the mount granted formed Lieut, within a finisher place of the state of t

## MRS. DREYFUS REAPPEARS.

George Orr, Her Husband's Former Clerk, Accused of Theft, but Acquitted.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 1 .- The mystery which has surrounded the disappearance of Mrs. Lulu Dreyfus of New Rochelle has been solved. She disappeared on Dec. 28, taking with her a two-months-old baby. She left five other young children at home. Her husband, who keeps the Woodside Hotel, had the New York police send out a general alarm for her while he searched the Morgue and hospitals, but no trace of the missing woman or baby could be found. He was about to give up the search when George Orr, his former clerk, appeared in New Rochelle, and went to the hotel to serve divorce papers on him. Dreyfus locked Orr out and when Orr applied to the police to help him he was locked up. A charge against Orr Dreyfus, had been previously made who accused him of stealin

Rochelle Police Headquarters when Orr came in and he was locked in a cell. To-day Mrs. Dreyfus was arrested on a warcame in and he was locked in a cell. Today Mrs. Dreyfus was arrested on a warrant, sworn out by her husband, who accused her of abandoning their children,
and she was locked up in the same jail.

Dreyfus says he has learned that the
couple have been living together in New
York. Mrs. Dreyfus was arrested by the
New York police in No. 21 Renwick street.
Orr was tried this afternoon before Judge
Edgar M. Phelps, on the larceny charges
but was discharged. Mrs. Dreyfus, who
is an attractive young woman, testified
in the prisoner's behalf and against her
husband. While she was on the stand
she had her baby in her arms. The charges
against her will come up for trial on next
Tuesday. She has brought an action for
divorce. She accuses her husband of
crucity and of pushing a revolver into her
face and threatening to kill her.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS ENDS,

Secretary Hay Sends Congratulations to
the President and Delegates.

Washington Feb 1.—On receiving news
of the adjournment of the Pan-American
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young man's presence.
This story was widely believed amony

WASHINGTON, Feb 1 .- On receiving news

of the adjournment of the Pan-American Conference in the City of Mexico, Secretary Hay sent the following message to Mr. Buchanan, the senior member of the Amer-Bucharah, the senting the lican delegation.

Please express to the President and members of the conference and to the Mexican Government the gratification of the tiovernment of the United States that the conference has manifested so marked a spirit of friendly cooperation for the well-leng of the American republics, and offer congratulations open the successful results of its efforts.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

Processing Van Cost for appointed William oil; of According according to the Post office Published Mr Kelly obtained at large Post processing of those who competed a highest processing of \$2,000 a year

## Even High Prices For Furniture and always but at much of excellence as

on Antique Countillars, have to on Modern PURS Park Antique examples, rich in design and enter effects, Rugs that a con-mission would scarpely expect to find at me propert moderate prices.

Schmitt Brothers,

| 100 | 25th St. & 4th Ave. | Established | Hitchmork. Restator Conducted and Mr. Henry | Manual Manua

# CLERK GOT \$7,000 IN 3 YEARS

HE'S RED-HEADED, AND A HEART BREAKER, THEY SAY.

Was Bookkeeper for Le Boutillier Brothers -Arrested While He Was Celebrating His Early Departure for Scotland.

James Dunton Corr, a red-headed young bookkeeper who had been living so fast that his salary could not keep up with him, was checked in his swift career yesterday by Central Office Detectives Cuff and McNaught, who arrested him on information furnished by the Pinkertons. He was caught just in time to keep him from running away to Europe with what little was left of his pilfering from his employers, Le Bou-

tillier Bros., dry goods dealers. If the statement made by the detectives is correct Corr had made away \$7,000 of his employers' money. He was a bookkeeper in the delivery department It was not possible to learn in the store

the young man's acquaintances in saloons up and down Eighth avenue, lacks the corroboration of the Coron office statistics. No girl has ever a mitted suitable at the house where the ters lived, and no girl of the name of sister has committed suicide within months. Nevertheless, corr was aim by some of his acquaintances as a bureaker, and he never denied the a

sisters over Corr comebody sent an ar-mone letter to his employer, saying he was living beyond his salary and to be satched. The lotter was turned to be watched. The letter to the Pinkertone, who immedia-te in religation. Corr found an investigation. Corr found out her there, he engaged manage chara, which sailed for Sectional He did not get aleard, however, the distoctions caught him in was colebrating the Centre street court in the Sentre street court in the sent sent sent sent court in the women and refrier in the good artentions in the good artentions it after the familian of the good artentions of the good artention of the good artention of these sentres in the good artention of these sentres in the familian of these sentres in the sentres

inhined Dinner by Secretary Michigan WARRIEDGEN, Feb. 1 President Mrs. Recommend were the graces of the tary of the Interior and sice its at the Cabinet dinner to night To was decurated with ivery turnflowers long used as favors lot the go Mrs. Blane, Bennedary of the